

Department of Defense Combating Trafficking in Persons



General Awareness Training Presentation

Introduction

Welcome to the Department of Defense Trafficking in Persons General Awareness Training for Department of Defense employees. In this course, you will learn how to:

- Define trafficking in persons
- Identify who is involved in trafficking in persons
- Determine why trafficking in persons occurs
- Describe how trafficking in persons occurs
- Explain how to combat trafficking in persons
- Identify trafficking in persons laws and policies

NOTE: This course will use the terms "trafficking in persons" and "human trafficking" interchangeably

Warning!

This training contains language and images depicting physical violence and sexual violence to accurately portray the nature of trafficking in persons.

The Department of Defense has determined that this level of candor is necessary in order to properly convey the nature of trafficking in persons.



Remarks



"Over a century and a half after President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, millions remain in bondage — children forced to take part in armed conflict or sold to brothels by their destitute families, men and women who toil for little or no pay, who are threatened and beaten if they try to escape. Slavery tears at our social fabric, fuels violence and organized crime, and debases our common humanity."

As Americans, we have long rejected such cruelty. We have recognized it as a debasement of our common humanity and an affront to the principles we cherish. And for more than a century, we have made it a national mission to bring slavery and human trafficking to an end."

- President Obama, 2014

Remarks



"DOD's focus on implementing the NDAA and the Executive Order is focused on protecting workers through contract actions as well as training our people to identify and aid survivors, hold perpetrators accountable, and prevent trafficking before it occurs."

"We are taking numerous steps to develop regulations that govern contract actions with respect to trafficking...we are giving this regulatory process constant attention because...it's very easy to fall into a focus on the individual regulations and the process of deciding what they should be and losing sight on the urgency of this process, as it is indeed associated with impacts on real people and people that are struggling every day."

Introduction

International Scope

Trafficking in Persons (TIP) is one of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world. It is estimated that:

- 20.9 million peoples are victims of human trafficking
- 55% of victims are females
- 26% of victims are children (under 18 years of age)

Source: United Nations, International Labour Organization (ILO)

What is TIP?

The United States government enacted the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000, defining severe forms of trafficking as:

- (A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which a person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- (B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery

Force, Fraud and Coercion

- Trafficking in persons typically involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to compel a person to provide:
 - Labor or Services (Labor Trafficking)
 - Commercial Sex (Sex Trafficking)
- Any minor (under 18 years of age) involved in commercial sex is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons.

Definitions: “*Severe forms of trafficking in persons*”

All human trafficking crimes are a serious matter.

“*Severe*” refers to TIP that involves

- 1) a minor engaged in commercial sex; or
- 2) one or all of the acts of **fraud, force, or coercion**

Locations of Victims

Military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors may come across victims while serving abroad or in the United States.

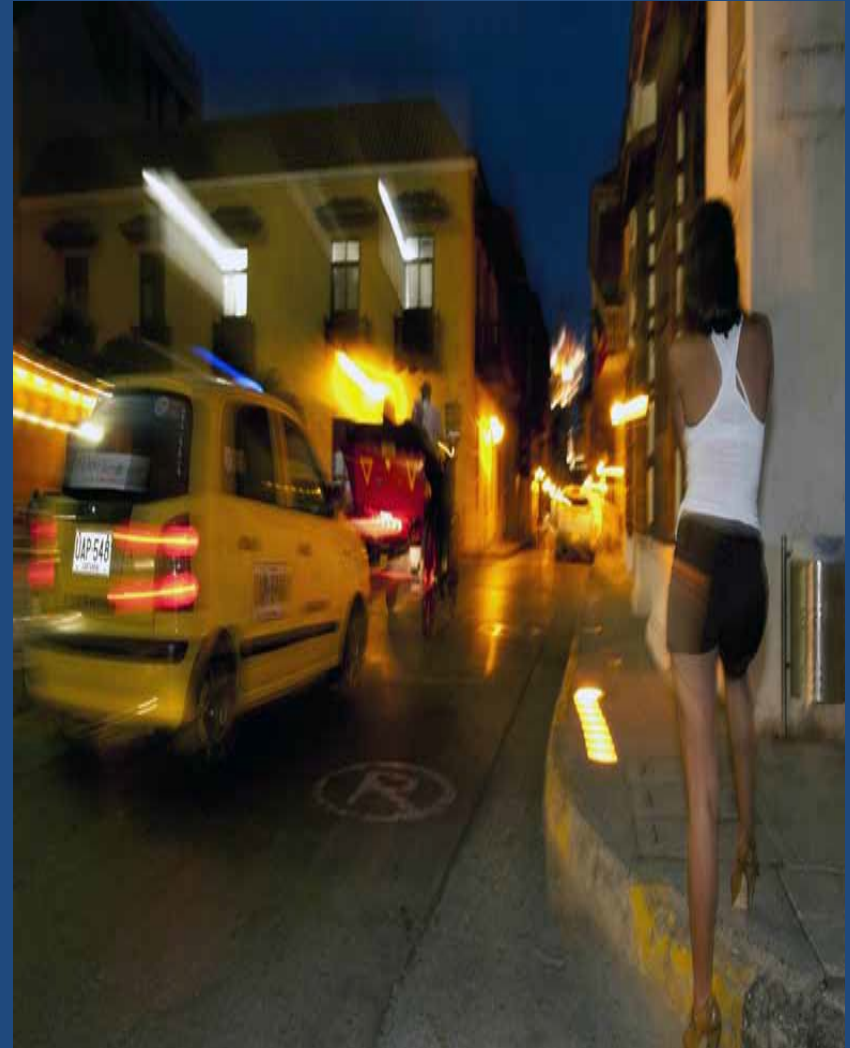
- **Sex trafficking locations include:**
 - **Bars and brothels**
 - **Dance clubs and strip clubs**
 - **Massage parlors and spas**
 - **Escort services**
 - **Private parties**

- **Labor trafficking locations include:**
 - **Food services**
 - **Domestic services**
 - **Janitorial services**
 - **Driving services**
 - **Construction**
 - **Hospitality**

Types of Human Trafficking

Sex Trafficking

- Sex trafficking occurs when a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person who is induced to perform such an act is under the age of 18
- Victims of sex trafficking can be found working **anywhere**, but are most often found in:
 - Brothels
 - It can also occur in closed brothel systems that operate out of residential homes
 - Truck stops



Forced Labor

Types of Human Trafficking

- Forced labor, also referred to as labor trafficking, is defined as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.
- Forced labor can occur in various forms (not all inconclusive).
 - Domestic servitude, such as nannies and maids
 - Sweatshop factories
 - Construction sites
 - Farm work
 - Restaurants
 - Panhandling
- Labor trafficking can occur in government contracts on military installations.



Child Soldiering

Types of Human Trafficking

According to Section 402 of the Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2008, the term child soldier means (i) any person under 18 years of age who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces; (ii) any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces; (iii) any person under 15 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces; or (iv) any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state.



In some circumstances in the United States, parental consent allows for an individual to be

Trafficking Myths

Myth 1:

Human trafficking and human smuggling are the



Reality: Human Trafficking is not the same as human smuggling. Human trafficking must contain an element of force, fraud, or coercion—unless a victim under 18 years of age is involved in commercial sex. Human smuggling involves the transport of a person across an international border. Someone who is smuggled is often cooperating.

Definitions

Trafficking versus Smuggling

Trafficking Myths

Myth 2:

Human trafficking only occurs outside of the United States and victims are only foreign nationals



Reality: Human trafficking occurs in all regions of the world, including the United States. Victims can be foreign nationals or United States citizens.

Trafficking Myths

Myth 3:

Human trafficking does not occur if a victim



Reality: Human trafficking can still occur even if a victim initially consented to work in substandard conditions or engage in commercial sex. For example, recruiting agencies sometimes lie to workers to trick them into signing complicated contracts.

Trafficking Myths

Myth 4:

Human trafficking requires no wage or pay.



Reality: Human Trafficking can still occur if a person earns a low wage or money, especially if a person's basic rights are violated.

Trafficking Myths

Myth 5:

Victims of human trafficking will immediately ask for help and will self-identify as a victim of a crime

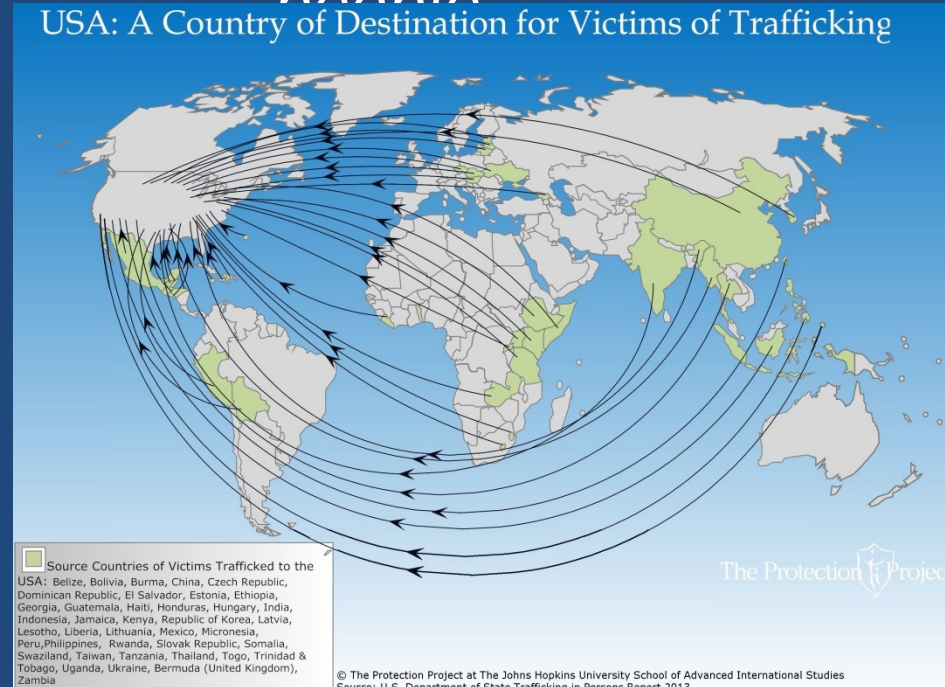


Reality: Victims do not immediately seek help or self-identify as victims due to a variety of factors, including: lack of trust, self-blame, or as a result of coaching from the trafficker..

Trafficking Myths

Myth 6:

Human trafficking is a small issue that only affects a few people



Reality: Human trafficking affects an estimated 20.9 million people around the world-including 100,000 children who have been trafficked into prostitution in the United States. Trafficking in persons generates an estimated \$32 billion and is one of the fastest growing criminal enterprise.

Who is Involved in Human Trafficking?

Victim Profiles

Trafficking in persons is caused when someone's vulnerability is exploited.

Victims can be:

- Any gender, age, race, nationality, social status or economic status
 - Man or woman
 - Adult or child
- Foreign national or United States citizen

Vulnerable Populations

- Vulnerable population may include:
 - Undocumented migrants
 - Runaway and homeless youth
 - Women and children with limited resources
 - Oppressed social or cultural groups
 - People displaced by natural disaster or civil conflicts
 - Victims of prior sexual or physical abuse
- Human trafficking can occur anywhere, and even in DoD contracts inside or outside the United States.



Trafficker Profiles

Traffickers include
anyone who exploits
someone for commercial
sex or forced labor



Dilaver Bojku, the leader
of a sex-trafficking ring in
Macedonia.

Traffickers can be:

- International organized criminals
- National or local gang members
- Corrupt government officials and police
- Business owners
- Pimps
- Diplomats
- United States military or civilian personnel
- United States contractors

Note: This is **not** an exhaustive list.

Trafficker Profiles

A real estate agent was convicted of forced labor and various other offenses and sentenced to five years of prison. The trafficker lured her victim from Peru to the United States with the promise of a good job as a housekeeper and nanny. Instead, the victim's documents were confiscated, and she was compelled to perform forced labor for two years in her traffickers home. The victim was never paid, but was subjected to debt bondage and was constantly threatened.

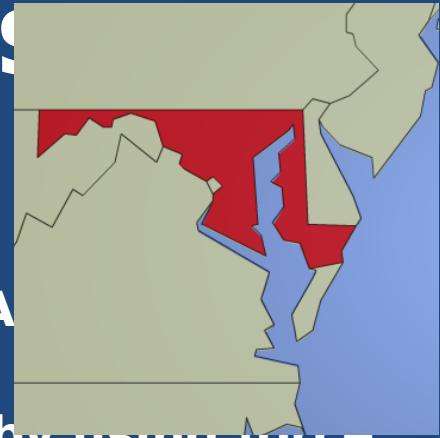


(Fort Meade)

A United States Army soldier was convicted of:

- Sex trafficking by using force,
- Sex trafficking of a minor and
- Various other prostitution and drug offenses.

He was sentenced to 210 months (17 years) in prison. This soldier lured over 12 women and a minor from several states to Maryland where he and his associates operated a prostitution ring out of his apartment. Several of the women and the 16 year-old were compelled into prostitution by physical violence and threats of violence.



Why does TIP Occur?



Push and Pull Factors

Push Factors

Conditions that influence or encourage people to leave a bad or unsafe situation

Violence

Civil violence

No job opportunities

No civil rights

Corruption

Prior Sexual Abuse

Poverty

Pull Factors

Conditions that influence people to go to a new location with better opportunities

Job opportunities

Freedom and liberty

Chance of a better life

Note: These factors alone do not cause trafficking in persons, but a combination of factors increase the risk of exploitation.

Trafficker Motivations



High Profit

Low Risk



Trafficker Motivations

Traffickers are involved in human trafficking because they see it as a high profit and low risk enterprise—meaning they can make a lot of money and there is minimal punishment due to lack of criminal punishment infrastructure, corruption, and the fact that trafficking in persons is sometimes not viewed as a serious crime.

Compared to drug trafficking and arms trafficking, trafficking in persons is one of the fastest growing criminal enterprises in the world generating over \$32 billion each year.

Supply and Demand

- Basic economic principle:
Where there is a demand for a product, someone will supply it.
- Where there is a demand for sex or labor, someone will provide it.
- When demand increases, supply increases, profit increases, and the number of exploited victims increases.



Understanding Demand

"**Demand**" for commercial sex includes men or women who purchase sex.

"**Demand**" for forced labor includes individuals, contractors, or others who are willing to exploit people for a profit.

"**Demand**" for commercial sex or cheap labor increases the number of victims who are exploited.

"**Demand**" can come from military, civilians, or contractors who buy commercial sex or use forced labor.



Billboards advertising brothels are rampant throughout Japan. Tolerance of the commercial sex industry has made Japan one of the world's top destinations for sex trafficking of foreign women.



Sex tourism draws men from wealthy countries to less developed countries where they can take advantage of economically vulnerable women and children and weak criminal justice systems.

Incentives for Traffickers

- \$32 billion generated from trafficking in persons every year
- Unlike drugs, victims of trafficking in persons can be used over and over again to make traffickers money.
- Low risk of severe punishment



Department of Defense Examples



United States

Sex Trafficking

(Missouri) - A United States Navy recruiter pled guilty to attempted child sex trafficking and was sentenced to 15 years in prison after paying an undercover police officer \$80 to have sex with an 11-year-old girl. The sailor responded to an online advertisement offering sex with a minor, using his government issued email account and cell phone. The sailor then used his government vehicle to drive to a hotel in his uniform. The sailor was arrested as part of Operation Guardian Angel, a joint taskforce of FBI, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Kansas City Police Department to target child sex trafficking.



Iraq

Labor Trafficking

A United States contractor and its subcontractor were sued for allegedly engaging in human trafficking in Iraq. After being recruited to work in Jordan as hotel staff, Nepali workers had their documents seized and then sent to Iraq to work on United States military facilities. While in route to their Iraqi destination, the workers were stopped by insurgents where 12 of the 13 were kidnapped and executed. The one survivor was later sent to work in a warehouse and then sent back to his home country. The United States Department of Labor ordered the subcontractor to pay over \$1 million to the families of the victims.



Cambodia

Sex Trafficking (Child Sex Tourism)

A USMC Captain (ret.) was convicted of traveling to Cambodia where he engaged in illicit sexual conduct with girls ranging from 9 - 12 years of age. The marine faces 210 years in prison after drugging, beating, abusing, and raping the girls over an extended period of time. The ex-marine was prosecuted under the PROTECT Act, which targets child sex tourism.

How does Human Trafficking Occur?



Luring Victims

Victims are often lured, tricked or entrapped in TIP situations by:

Fake job offers

Promises of love and marriage

Promises of better education and life for their family

Debt bondage

Kidnapping/Abduction

Blackmail/Extortion

Smuggling turned into TIP via force, fraud or coercion for exploitation

Note: This is not an exhaustive list of means used to compel victims into TIP. This is a select list of examples seen around the world, including the United States

Techniques Used to Influence Victims

Force	Fraud	Coercion
Beatings	False promises of marriage	Harming family
Rape	False promises of education	Deportation
Isolation	False Promises of better family life	Shaming
Starvation	Fake job offers	Brainwashing
Restraint		



Luring Victims

Victims are unable to leave a human trafficking situation for many reasons:

- Fearful of traffickers
- Dependent on trafficker (e.g. child victims)
- Distrust of law enforcement and fearful of deportation
- Thinking that nobody cares
- Unaware they are victims of a crime
- Unfamiliar with the language and culture
- Addicted to drugs or alcohol
- Without personal identification
- Unaware that they have basic rights
- Guarded 24 hours a day
- Ashamed of their situation



- **Note:** This is not an exhaustive list of means used to compel victims into TIP; rather, this is a selective list of examples seen around the world including the United States.

Health Issues

- Victims often face physical and mental health issues relation to their TIP situation.

Physical Health Problems	Mental Health Problems
Serious communicable diseases (e.g., sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] and Tuberculosis)	Depression
Broken bones from physical assault	Suicidal thoughts or behavior
Reproductive health issue	Nightmares, tremors, or insomnia
Malnutrition	Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
Immune system or respiratory	Substance abuse

How do You Combat TIP?



Indicators of TIP

There are a number of indicators that can help someone identify trafficking in persons. Recognizing the signs is the first step in protecting victims, penalizing perpetrators, and preventing future violations.

Physical/Environmental

**Signs of physical abuse
(e.g., bruises)**

No identification

Lives and confined at worksite

Escorted or monitored

Indebted to employer

Psychological/Behavioral

Fearful

Submissive

Anxious

Nervous

Signs of emotional abuse

Lack free will

Depressed

Dependent on others

Appropriate Action

If you detect a trafficking in persons situation, do not get directly involved. Report the situation to the appropriate authority.

Appropriate Action

- Do not purchase sex.
- Do not be complicit or turn a blind eye to trafficking in persons if peers are involved.
- Educate peers about trafficking in persons.
- Take and promote Department of Defense Trafficking in Persons Awareness Training.
- Avoid establishments that show indicators of trafficking in persons.
- Report suspected establishments involved in trafficking in persons to your command.
- Report trafficking in persons situations to your chain of command.

Benefits of Appropriate Action

- The benefits of appropriate actions include:
 - Victim identification and rescue
 - Trafficker identification and punishment
 - Demand (customer/exploiter)



A rescued Southeast Asian child victim of sex trafficking draws herself a brighter future.



Engagement through the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report yields tangible results. After a Department of State trafficking in Persons report placed Bangladesh on Tier 3, Bangladeshi police rescued from a brothel these teenage girls who would have been trafficked to the Gulf states.



Children in Northern Thailand play at a day school where United States Government funding helps protect girls at risk of being trafficked.



A rescued Nepalese trafficking victim is reunited with her father who came searching for her in India.

Note any indicators you observe

(e.g. location, people involved, etc)

- All members of the public and Department of Defense employees (military members, civilian employees, and Department of Defense contractor employees) can report trafficking in persons to the Department of Defense Inspector General (IG) Hotline.
Phone: 1-800-424-9098
Website: <http://www.dodig.mil/hotline/>
- Contact local law enforcement (military police or civilian police).
- In the United States and its territories, contact the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline
888-373-7888 — www.traffickingresourcecenter.org.

What are TIP Laws and Policies?



Zero Tolerance Policy

- The United States initially adopted a zero tolerance policy with the signing of the National Security Presidential Directive 22 (NSPD-22) in 2002.
- Also, DoD Instruction 2200.01, Combating Trafficking in Persons, established the TIP policies, responsibilities and information reporting requirements for the Department.

Executive Order 13627

- Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts.
- Strengthens the efficacy of the Government's zero-tolerance policy on trafficking in persons by calling for stronger prohibitions on contractor engagement in human trafficking-related activities, new tailored compliance measures particularly in at-risk industries and sectors, and additional training in support of monitoring, identification, and compliance efforts.

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)

In October 2000, the TVPA was enacted. Prior to that, no comprehensive Federal law existed to protect victims of trafficking or to prosecute their traffickers. Since, 2000, the TVPA has been reauthorized 4 times (most recently TVPRA 2013) to better protect victims and prosecute traffickers.

The TVPA provides a comprehensive approach to addressing human trafficking by:

- Defining the Federal Government's response to human trafficking
- Creating new criminal offenses prohibiting all forms of trafficking in persons including labor trafficking and sex trafficking
- Establishing protection and assistance for victims

UCMJ and MEJA

UNCLASSIFIED



All Department of Defense personnel serving overseas, or in the United States, are subject to punishment for engaging in trafficking in persons—whether as a trafficker or as a customer who exploits victims.

Although prostitution may be legal in a host country, it is illegal under United States law.

Military personnel are held accountable under:

Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) - Under the UCMJ, military personnel can be punished for criminal activity, including trafficking in persons.

Federal or State Criminal Codes - Trafficking in persons sentences can be as high as life in prison. In all states, trafficking in persons is a felony offense.

Civilian personnel and contractors are held accountable under:

Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA) - Under the MEJA (18 USC Sections 3261-3267), civilian personnel, contractors, or any other person (e.g., dependents) accompanying the armed forces outside the United States can be prosecuted under United States laws for felony crimes, including trafficking in persons.

Federal or State Criminal Codes - Trafficking in persons sentences can be as high as life in prison. In all states, trafficking in persons is a felony offense.

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Child Soldiering

- According to Section 402 of the Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2008, the term “child soldier” means—
 - (i) any person under 18 years of age who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces;
 - (ii) any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces;
 - (iii) any person under 15 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces; or
 - (iv) any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state.

Child Soldiering

According to Section 2442 of the Child Soldiers Accountability Act of 2008, punishments will be enforced on whoever knowingly:

- (i) recruits, enlists, or conscripts a person to serve while such person is under 15 years of age in an armed force or group; or
- (ii) uses a person under 15 years of age to participate actively in hostilities; knowing such person is under 15 years of age.

Protect Act

- The PROTECT Act strengthens the ability to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violent crimes committed against children.
- The Act enhanced the AMBER Alert Program to help recover abducted children.
- The Act targets child sexual exploitation, such as child sex tourism.



Michael J Pepe was prosecuted by the United States government on child sex tourism charges under the PROTECT Act. Pepe faces 210 years in prison for traveling to Cambodia and sexually abusing young girls.

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)

Combating Trafficking In Persons (CTIP) Program Office

- To help protect victims and combat human trafficking, the Department of Defense has established the Combating Trafficking in Persons, or CTIP, Program Office. It is the role of the CTIP Program Office to work closely with other offices within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to ensure that human trafficking policies are properly implemented and integrated.
- For questions related to CTIP in the Department of Defense, visit the CTIP Program Office website at <http://ctip.defense.gov/>.



TIP Websites

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Trafficking in Persons Websites

United States Government

- Department of Defense CTIP Program Office (<http://ctip.defense.gov/>)
- Department of Defense IG (<http://www.dodig.mil/Hotline/submitcomplaint.html>)
- Department of Health and Human Services (<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/anti-trafficking>)
- Department of Homeland Security (<http://www.dhs.gov/topic/human-trafficking>)
- Department of Justice (http://www.justice.gov/archive/olp/human_trafficking.htm)
- Department of Labor (<http://www.dol.gov/ilab/issues/child-forced-labor-trafficking/>)
- Department of State (<http://www.state.gov/j/tip>)



- United Nations (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/human-trafficking/>)
- United Nations International Labour Organization (<http://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm>)

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (<http://www.missingkids.com/home>)
- Polaris Project [National Human Trafficking Resource Center] (<http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/national-human-trafficking-hotline/the-nhtc/overview>)

For additional resources, select the Resources button below.

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Resources

- Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)
 - <https://acquisition.gov/far/>
- Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)
 - <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf>
- Department of State 2013 TIP Report
 - <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/210737.pdf>
- Executive Order (EO) 13627
 - <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/09/25/executive-order-strengthening-protections-against-trafficking-persons-fe>
- National Security Presidential Directive 22
 - <http://www.combat-trafficking.army.mil/documents/policy/NSPD-22.pdf>

You completed your CTIP Training Requirement!

To ensure you receive credit for meeting this annual requirement, click the link below to complete the automated email notification as well as obtain a copy of your certificate for your records.

[\(CLICK HERE\)](#)